THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1799. [No. 1938.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

TO LET,

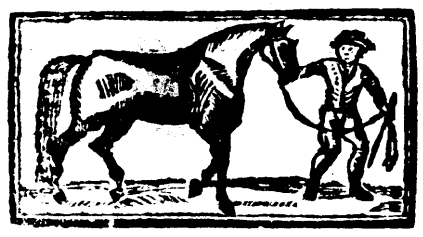
THE RED STORE, on the Wharf juſt below Capt. Peleg Wood's, formerly improved by the late Silas Cooke, Eſq;——For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Eaſton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.



YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Portſmouth, at Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Six Dollars for an inſured Colt; and Two Dollars the ſingle Leap.

May 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER
Has for Sale, at her Shop, directly oppoſite Mrs. COTTRELL's,

A VERY large and handſome Aſſortment of CROCKERY, juſt received from New-York, per Capt. Cahoone.——Alſo a Variety of Articles in the HARDWARE Line, amongſt which are the following:

Iron Candleſticks,	*ALSO,*
Hinges of all Sizes,	Maps of the Weſt Coaſt of Ireland,
Stock Locks,	Do. Weſt and South-Weſt, Do.
Thumb Latches,	Do. Britiſh Channel,
Hammers,	Do. St. George's Do.
Shoe Ditto,	Do. Weſt Coaſt of Scotland,
Shoe Knives,	Do. North Sea,
Round Bolts,	Do. Iſland of Shetland,
Carpenters' Rules,	Do. Holland, Spain, and Portugal,
Large and ſmall Dividers,	4 Glaſs'd Teleſcopes,
Carpenters' Compaſſes	2 Do. Do.
Jack-Knives,	
Penknives & Razors,	
Beſt of London Pewter,	
Do. Spoons & Baſons,	
Iron Ditto.	

Mrs. FOWLER takes this Method of inviting the Ladies of Newport, &c. to call and look at ſome elegant TURBANS and CRAVATS, far ſuperior to any imported; and offers to ſupply them with MUSLINS, worked from the moſt beautiful Patterns, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

She has on Hand a few DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Excellent Souchong, and Bohea Teas,	Pimento,
Flour,	Cinnamon,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,	Pepper,
Chocolate,	Muſtard,
Raiſins,	York Soap,
Nutmegs,	Starch,
Cloves,	Indigo,
	Excellent New-York Cut Tobacco, &c.

The above Articles ſhall be ſold as low as they can be purchaſed in this Town.

Newport, April 15, 1799.

GRASS SEEDS,
Good and Cheap for Sale,
By *MOORE & GREEN,*
Near the RED MARKET.

Who have alſo for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
SHIP CHANDLERY,
GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.
A great Variety of HARD WARE.
Likewiſe a ſmall, but well-choſen Aſſortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—

Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Suriname and Havanna Molaſſes, by Ditto Ditto.
Beſt French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
Flour by the Barrel.
Raiſins by the Caſk.
Beſt Engliſh Gunpowder by Ditto.
70 Barrels of Meſs and Prime Beef and Pork.
1800 Weight beſt Salt-Petre'd HAMS.
And many other Articles.

All which they will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, April 8, 1799.

From a late NEW-YORK PAPER.

THE proceedings of certain demagogues, call to mind the joy and enthuſiaſm which were manifeſted in the year 1788, when the citizens of our principal towns were marching in proceſſion after a Federal ſhip, and mechanic workſhops, ſinging hoſannas to the ratification of the National Conſtitution.—Many men of honeſt minds really believed we had then arrived to the goal which good men have for ages been ſeeking, the *eſtabliſhment of a durable free government.* Even yet we have men amongſt us who pretend to believe that a republican government can be permanently eſtabliſhed and adminiſtered to the ſatisfaction of all parties. Some even pretend that the improvements of philoſophy and reaſon, will enable nations to move on without the compulſory influence of law and force. Theſe are honeſt hearts who think better of human nature than it deſerves.

The fallacy of all ſuch opinions, is proved by the hiſtory of all free governments. It is a moſt idle opinion to ſuppoſe *our* government is to be more durable than other republics have been; and even ridiculous to ſuppoſe the paſſions of ambition, avarice and revenge, are leſs vigorous in our *ſoil*, than in ancient Greece or Rome, or modern Venice, Genoa, and France.

The ſeeds of faction are in the human breaſt—they cannot be eradicated, and therefore muſt be checked in their growth, by force of law or force of arms. There are *ten* men who want offices, where *one* only can obtain them; and thoſe who *want* power, will never ceaſe to excite jealouſies againſt thoſe who *poſſeſs* it. Admit that a revolution could be effected in America—Jefferſon would be Preſident, Clinton or Burr Vice-Preſident; Gallatin, Secretary of the Treaſury, Madiſon, Secretary of State, &c. What then? The offices to be filled are not a tenth part ſo numerous as thoſe who want and ſtand gaping for them. Only one or two Livingſtons perhaps could be accommodated; it would be impoſſible to gratify the whole brood; much leſs the little fry that dance around the *king-demagogues.* The certain conſequence would be, that the diſappointed men would ſoon begin to grow cold towards the government; they would gradually find ſomething wrong in public meaſures, and begin to complain; at laſt they would commence open hoſtility to the government. We ſhould then ſee the very men who now labor night and day to ſupport Jefferſon and Burr, ranſack every dram-ſhop in the City, to collect votes to turn them out of office. We ſhould ſee perhaps Peter R. puffing and blowing in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, for three weeks before an election, to muſter a hoſt of cart-men to out-vote ſome couſin.

There is nothing impoſſible in all this—nor improbable. Who that ſaw the zeal of the Commodore when he commanded the Federal ſhip Hamilton, along the ſtreets of New-York, could believe him capable of turning about and attacking the very government which he had ſo ſtrenuouſly advocated? Who that heard year after year, the contempt and abuſe thrown on Governor Clinton, by a great family in New-York, for being an upſtart of no family, could believe that very family would join him in his ſyſtem of meaſures? Who that knows the violence with which the Senator of Columbia fought for Gov. Jay at the firſt election, and oppoſed the whole tribe of Livingſtons, could believe him capable of turning about, for not being appointed to an office for which no man but himſelf thought him qualified, and induſtriouſly oppoſing Gov. Jay and his meaſures?

Some men *wonder* at theſe changes; but thoſe who read hiſtory, do *not* wonder at them.—On the contrary, they expect them and prepare for them. There is nothing new or uncommon in all this buſineſs.—Men who are diſappointed, always throw themſelves into oppoſition; and diſappointed men there always will be, in every ſociety on earth. There muſt then be *parties* in government—and parties, when zealous, generate factions; factions, if not overawed by power, produce anarchy—and anarchy engenders deſpotiſm.——This is preciſely the progreſs of a *free* government, to an *arbitrary* one. Perhaps hiſtory does not furniſh an exception.

Yes, Citizens of America, the changes of republics into ariſtocracies or monarchies, have ever been the work of *democracy.*—Cæſar overthrew the Roman Republic: but Cæſar could not have done this, when the republic was in its vigour. The materials were all prepared to his hands, by the violent factions which had preceded his time, which had corrupted the elections, and divided the citizens into two hoſtile parties. It was the inceſſant attacks of the people, headed by demogogues, the tribunes, upon the conſtitution of Rome, which compelled the patricians to defend that conſtitution by all the arts in their power.—The zeal of the two parties led them to corrupt the people by bribes, juſt as we ſee the demagogues of the preſent day, corrupting the voters by favours and drams.

Demagogues of America, you are following the example of all the old republics—you are corrupting the principles of good government—you are undermining the conſtitution; and ſhould a civil war, and a revolution, diſfigure the beauty of America, *you* will be the criminal authors of the calamity.

You have the ſame ſtale pretence for your conduct which has deceived the people of all other republics—the adminiſtration does not pleaſe you—the influence of the clergy does not pleaſe you—ſome men have more power than you wiſh—But there is nothing worſe in all this, than muſt forever exiſt. If John Adams does not pleaſe every man by his adminiſtration, nor would Thomas Jefferſon. To ſuppoſe any man capable of a perfect adminiſtration, is ridiculous—It is inconſiſtent with the imperfect ſtate of man, and none but fools will look for it. If a government is generally adminiſtered with integrity, it is all we can expect; and none but bad men will attempt to excite diſcontents, under ſuch a government.

Power muſt and will exiſt ſomewhere; and you miſtake egregiouſly, when you ſuppoſe you benefit yourſelves by changes. If you could get rid of the influence of the clergy, and the preſent holders of the powers of government, you would immediately transfer it to others. If the clergy and the laws do not govern you, you will be obliged to ſubmit to a military force. You muſt be kept ſubject to reſtraint, or you will be inceſſantly expoſed to plunder and violence. Honeſt men muſt ſubmit to the *force* that is neceſſary to govern rogues. There is no alternative—neither perſon nor property can poſſibly be ſecured without ſuch *force.* *Reaſon* will *not* anſwer—reaſon will *not* protect your houſes, ſhops and ſtables, from thieves. You muſt have for protection, the controuling *fear of God and fear of government.*

The French have made the experiment.—They have aboliſhed all the old inſtitutions, which indeed were very oppreſſive; but they could not exiſt without a ſubſtitute, and that ſubſtitute is, an *immenſe military force.* You may take your choice, people of America; you may ſubmit quietly to the preſent free governments—or you may diſmoliſh it and attempt a ſubſtitute. But mark the iſſue; a *violent convulſion in this country will end in the eſtabliſhment of a ſtanding army.* It makes no difference which party ſhall prevail—The minority muſt ſubmit to be governed by a military force.

CONTINUATION OF
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, Jan 26.

IT will be matter of ſome ſurpriſe to ſee the late prince Militerni appointed Preſident of the new government, tho' he had diſcharged for 5 or 6 days the functions of General of the Lazzaroni—but this ſurpriſe will ceaſe, when it is known that Militerni, after unavailing efforts to reſtrain the fury of theſe brigands, became in conſequence the object of their ſuſpicion, and ſeeing himſelf menaced with the fate of Gen. Mack, privately withdrew to Caſerta, there to concert with Championet the means of preſerving Naples from general maſſacre and conflagration—and that the entry of the French into that city, with all the events that preceded it, have been the reſult of an agreement, the details of which are not yet known with preciſion, but may be gueſſed

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Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

TO LET,

THE RED STORE, on the Wharf just below Capt. Peleg Wood's, formerly improved by the late Silas Cooke, Esq;——For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Easton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Portsmouth, at Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt; and Two Dollars the single Leap.

May 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

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LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Respectfully informs the Public,

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He has constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, at her Shop, directly opposite Mrs. COTTRELL's,

A VERY large and handsome Assortment of CROCKERY, just received from New-York, per Capt. Cahoone.——Also a Variety of Articles in the HARDWARE Line, amongst which are the following:

Iron Candlesticks,
Hinges of all Sizes,
Stock Locks,
Thumb Latches,
Hammers,
Shoe Ditto,
Shoe Knives,
Round Bolts,
Carpenters' Rules,
Large and small Dividers,
Carpenters' Compasses
Jack-Knives,
Penknives & Razors,
Best of London Pewter,
Do. Spoons & Basons,
Iron Ditto.

ALSO,

Maps of the West Coast of Ireland,
Do. West and South-West, Do.
Do. British Channel,
Do. St. George's Do.
Do. West Coast of Scotland,
Do. North Sea,
Do. Island of Shetland,
Do. Holland, Spain, and Portugal,
4 Glass'd Telescopes,
2 Do. Do.

Mrs. FOWLER takes this Method of inviting the Ladies of Newport, &c. to call and look at some elegant TURBANS and CRAVATS, far superior to any imported; and offers to supply them with MUSLINS, worked from the most beautiful Patterns, at the shortest Notice.

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Flour,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Nutmegs,
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Cinnamon,
Pepper,
Mustard,
York Soap,
Starch,
Indigo,
Excellent New-York Cut Tobacco, &c.

The above Articles shall be sold as low as they can be purchased in this Town.

Newport, April 15, 1799.

GRASS SEEDS,

Good and Cheap for Sale,

By *MOORE & GREEN,*

Near the RED MARKET.

Who have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.

A great Variety of HARD WARE.

Likewise a small, but well-chosen Assortment, of DRY GOODS.

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Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by Ditto Ditto.
Best French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
Flour by the Barrel.
Raisins by the Cask.
Best English Gunpowder by Ditto.
70 Barrels of Mess and Prime Beef and Pork.
1800 Weight best Salt-Petre'd HAMS.
And many other Articles.

All which they will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

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From a late NEW-YORK PAPER.

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The fallacy of all such opinions, is proved by the history of all free governments. It is a most idle opinion to suppose *our* government is to be more durable than other republics have been; and even ridiculous to suppose the passions of ambition, avarice and revenge, are less vigorous in our *soil*, than in ancient Greece or Rome, or modern Venice, Genoa, and France.

The seeds of faction are in the human breast—they cannot be eradicated, and therefore must be checked in their growth, by force of law or force of arms. There are *ten* men who want offices, where *one* only can obtain them; and those who *want* power, will never cease to excite jealousies against those who *possess* it. Admit that a revolution could be effected in America—Jefferson would be President, Clinton or Burr Vice-President; Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, Madison, Secretary of State, &c. What then? The offices to be filled are not a tenth part so numerous as those who want and stand gaping for them. Only one or two Livingstons perhaps could be accommodated; it would be impossible to gratify the whole brood; much less the little fry that dance around the *king-demagogues.* The certain consequence would be, that the disappointed men would soon begin to grow cold towards the government; they would gradually find something wrong in public measures, and begin to complain; at last they would commence open hostility to the government. We should then see the very men who now labor night and day to support Jefferson and Burr, ransack every dram-shop in the City, to collect votes to turn them out of office. We should see perhaps Peter R. puffing and blowing in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, for three weeks before an election, to muster a host of cart-men to out-vote some cousin.

There is nothing impossible in all this—nor improbable. Who that saw the zeal of the Commodore when he commanded the Federal ship Hamilton, along the streets of New-York, could believe him capable of turning about and attacking the very government which he had so strenuously advocated? Who that heard year after year, the contempt and abuse thrown on Governor Clinton, by a great family in New-York, for being an upstart of no family, could believe that very family would join him in his system of measures? Who that knows the violence with which the Senator of Columbia fought for Gov. Jay at the first election, and opposed the whole tribe of Livingstons, could believe him capable of turning about, for not being appointed to an office for which no man but himself thought him qualified, and industriously opposing Gov. Jay and his measures?

Some men *wonder* at these changes; but those who read history, do *not* wonder at them.—On the contrary, they expect them and prepare for them. There is nothing new or uncommon in all this business.—Men who are disappointed, always throw themselves into opposition; and disappointed men there always will be, in every society on earth. There must then be *parties* in government—and parties, when zealous, generate factions; factions, if not overawed by power, produce anarchy—and anarchy engenders despotism.——This is precisely the progress of a *free* government, to an *arbitrary* one. Perhaps history does not furnish an exception.

Yes, Citizens of America, the changes of republics into aristocracies or monarchies, have ever been the work of *democracy.*—Cæsar overthrew the Roman Republic; but Cæsar could not have done this, when the republic was in its vigour. The materials were all prepared to his hands, by the violent factions which had preceded his time, which had corrupted the elections, and divided the citizens into two hostile parties. It was the incessant attacks of the people, headed by demogogues, the tribunes, upon the constitution of Rome, which compelled the patricians to defend that constitution by all the arts in their power.—The zeal of the two parties led them to corrupt the people by bribes, just as we see the demagogues of the present day, corrupting the voters by favours and drams.

Demagogues of America, you are following the example of all the old republics—you are corrupting the principles of good government—you are undermining the constitution; and should a civil war, and a revolution, disfigure the beauty of America, *you* will be the criminal authors of the calamity.

You have the same stale pretence for your conduct which has deceived the people of all other republics—the administration does not please you—the influence of the clergy does not please you—some men have more power than you wish—But there is nothing worse in all this, than must forever exist. If John Adams does not please every man by his administration, nor would Thomas Jefferson. To suppose any man capable of a perfect administration, is ridiculous—It is inconsistent with the imperfect state of man, and none but fools will look for it. If a government is generally administered with integrity, it is all we can expect; and none but bad men will attempt to excite discontents, under such a government.

Power must and will exist somewhere; and you mistake egregiously, when you suppose you benefit yourselves by changes. If you could get rid of the influence of the clergy, and the present holders of the powers of government, you would immediately transfer it to others. If the clergy and the laws do not govern you, you will be obliged to submit to a military force. You must be kept subject to restraint, or you will be incessantly exposed to plunder and violence. Honest men must submit to the *force* that is necessary to govern rogues. There is no alternative—neither person nor property can possibly be secured without such *force.* *Reason* will *not* answer—reason will *not* protect your houses, shops and stables, from thieves. You must have for protection, the controuling *fear of God and fear of government.*

The French have made the experiment.—They have abolished all the old institutions, which indeed were very oppressive; but they could not exist without a substitute, and that substitute is, an *immense military force.* You may take your choice, people of America; you may submit quietly to the present free government—or you may demolish it and attempt a substitute. But mark the issue; a *violent convulsion in this country will end in the establishment of a standing army.* It makes no difference which party shall prevail—The minority must submit to be governed by a military force.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, Jan 26.

IT will be matter of some surprise to see the late prince Militerni appointed President of the new government, tho' he had discharged for 5 or 6 days the functions of General of the Lazzaroni—but this surprise will cease, when it is known that Militerni, after unavailing efforts to restrain the fury of these brigands, became in consequence the object of their suspicion, and seeing himself menaced with the fate of Gen. Mack, privately withdrew to Caserta, there to concert with Championet the means of preserving Naples from general massacre and conflagration—and that the entry of the French into that city, with all the events that preceded it, have been the result of an agreement, the details of which are not yet known with precision, but may be guessed

at from the following account :—The two firſt days of the inſurrection of the Lazzaroni paſſed in bravadoes, in menaces, in preparations for attack and defence. Prince Pignatelli and the other miniſterial chiefs, ſeeing the ſtorm riſing, concealed themſelves, and Prince Militerni, who gained the confidence of the Lazzaroni by the vigorous defence he made at Capua, was proclaimed captain-general. At firſt he attempted to reſtrain this unbridled populace but all efforts proved in vain. The Lazzaroni declared thoſe who ſigned the armiſtice, or adviſed its being carried into effect, enemies of the King. They began by making themſelves maſters of the caſtles, and releaſing the ſtate priſoners, in the manner preſcribed by the ſans culottes at Paris, in the beginning of September, 1792. Then they traverſed the city in purſuit of all the partizans of the French, or who paſſed for ſuch in their opinion. In the liſt of theſe victims are reckoned the Duke Torne Pilomario, and his brother, the Abbe, whom they burned in the court of their palace, after they plundered it.

A body of patriots aſſembled in the convent of Celeſtine, where they entrenched themſelves as in a fortreſs. The Lazzaroni attacked them with fury, ſtood ſeveral diſcharges of caſe ſhot, and after having loſt a great number of men, forced the convent, and put to death all who fell into their hands. After this exploit, they ſpread themſelves again over the city, plundering and maſſacreing, without diſtinction, every one pointed out for a patriot.

It was in this dreadful ſituation of affairs that Prince Militerni repaired to General Championet, and agreed with him that the French army ſhould march to Naples, and preſent itſelf on the ſide of Capo di Chino and of Poggio, while the Lazzaroni were declaring their intention of marching through the quarter of Little Mole and Sainte Lucia, to attack the French at Capua. On his return to Naples Prince Militerni placed himſelf with ſome troops at fort St. Elmo, and fired a few cannon ſhot to intimidate the city. But the Lazzaroni, who opened their campaign, marched *en maſſe* towards Capua, to the very walls of the fortreſs, which they attempted to take by aſſault.

The 19th and 20th of January were ſpent in efforts for that purpoſe, in which theſe unfortunate men were dreadfully cut up by diſcharge of caſe ſhot from the cannon of the place. At length they learned on the 21ſt January that the French column had turned Naples and was at the gates of the city. They returned with the greateſt rapidity, and flew to defend their comrades who had remained behind, and who maintained the avenues of the city with a great deal of obſtinacy. The Lazzaroni expected to render it of the ſtreets impaſſable, by encumbering them with benches, chairs, &c. which they took from the houſes. After taking theſe precautions, they formed themſelves into ſeveral troops, for the purpoſe of driving back the French, and were engaged in various conflicts during the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d January, but they were unable to prevent them from at length entering the city. On their entrance, the New Caſtle of fort St. Elmo, and the caſtle of Oeuf, hoiſted the tri-coloured flag, and ſurrendered to the French on the firſt ſummons; but the citadel of the Carmelites, which was occupied by the Lazzaroni, reſiſted much longer; the French were obliged to beſiege it for three hours. Meanwhile the Lazzaroni and peaſants, who were combating from ſtreet to ſtreet, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the laſt time, and at length fell. At night, General Championet entered the city.—— Such is the ſketch of the terrible events of which Naples has been for ſix or ſeven days the bloody theatre. It is reckoned that upwards of 10,000 inhabitants have periſhed. The loſſes occaſioned by the plunder of the Lazzaroni are incalculable.—The entry of the French is now regarded as the greateſt good fortune that could happen to us; for, from every appearance the city would have been deſtroyed, by being entirely ſacked and burned.

VIENNA, March 13.

A Courier from Conſtantinople has brought a copy of the treaty, offenſive and defenſive, concluded on the 21ſt February, between the Porte and the King of the Two Sicilies. By the treaty the Porte ſtipulates immediately to ſupport the King of Naples with 12,000 Albanians, and in the ſequel with a much greater force.

LONDON, April 3.

The diſcuſſions, relative to neutral nations, ſay the Paris Journals of the 12th, have been continued in the Council of Five Hundred; there is every appearance that it will finiſh by granting a part of what is demanded. The Daniſh Miniſter awaits the ſequel of this diſcuſſion, in order to reſume the negotiations. The Government appears to feel the neceſſity, at the approach of a war, perhaps general, of ſhewing a certain degree of condeſcenſion, towards neutral powers ——A proceeding, which has lately taken place, ſhews how they are actuated by this impreſſion; it is the ſending an American Miniſter to revive the French party.—It is the Miniſter of Marine, who moſt ſtrenuouſly adviſes this conduct; becauſe he depends upon the Americans alone, to proviſion the colonies.

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Lord Bridport ſailed from Spithead on Sunday, in conſequence of Government having received intimation, that the Breſt fleet is actually in the outer road, having been compleatly ſtored and victualled by a convoy of tranſports from Bourdeaux, the crews of which were immediately turned over to the men of war. Admiral Berkley's diviſion of the fleet ſailed from Plymouth, on Saturday.

BERMUDA, May 4.

On Wedneſday arrived the Daſher ſloop of war, from New-Providence. She has brought in with her as prize the brig Perſeverance, Martin Localin, maſter, under Daniſh colours from Cape-Francois for Baltimore. The ſcarcity of flour at the Cape was ſo great at the time of her ſailing that a dollar a biſcuit was ſaid to be offered by the inhabitants; but the place was in a ſtate of tranquility, at the time—Coffee, ſugar and indigo were very low. They had ſcarcely any veſſels to viſit or trade with them, except a few Daniſh, Bermudians, &c. two of which were left there the 13th of April.

Wedneſday arrived the privateer Experiment, Hezekiah Frith, Commander, from a cruize with the Spaniſh ſhip Nombrado La Furmeſa, from Laguira, for Cadiz, her prize laden with the *ready*, indigo, ſugar, coffee, dye wood, &c. &c. The privateer fell in with 5 ſhips for Spain and could have taken the whole if ſhe had men enough to work the prizes.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* May 19.

A cauſe of conſiderable conſequence to the United States, and the ſituation in which ſhe ſtands as a neutral nation with ſome of the belligerent powers, was heard on Tueſday and yeſterday, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in this city.

Preſent—the honorable Oliver Ellsworth, chief juſtice; the honorable Thomas Bee, district judge.

Don Diego Morphy, conſul of his Catholic majeſty, *v s.* Benjamin Moodie, conſul of his Britannic majeſty.

Bill in Equity, to enjoin the defendant from ſelling the ſchooner or felucca Nostra Signora, &c. a Spaniſh veſſel, prize to his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Maleager.

Mr. Deſauſſure and Mr. Parker for the complainant; Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ward for the defendant.

On the part of the defendant it was objected, that the intended ſale is neither contrary to any exiſting treaty or regulation of the executive of the United States, or law of congreſs, or law of nations; and that the ſale of prizes made by the Britiſh from their enemies, the Spaniards, may be lawfully made in the United States, till our government does, as it may, by treaty or otherwiſe, prevent the ſame; that the judiciary power cannot interpoſe its authority to enjoin a ſale until the executive ſhall poſitively interdict the ſame.

On the part of the complainant it was anſwered, that where no right to ſell is granted by treaty, or expreſs permiſſion to ſell is ſhewn, that the court of equity is the proper court to apply to reſtrain the party; that it is a right which cannot be ſuppoſed to paſs by implication, as it goes to ceſſion of a ſovereignty; that the permiting a ſale would be a breach of neutrality, which ought to place the belligerent powers on an equal footing in all reſpects.

The Chief Juſtice delivered the opinion of the Court, to the following purport:

The right to ſell cannot be claimed by treaty. On what ground does the right to ſell, reſt? If it exiſts at all, it reſts on a permiſſion. Without doubt a nation may permit a belligerent power to ſell, without violating its duties as a neutral power.—Treaties aſide, it is wholly diſcretional. The ſovereignty of a neutral power authoriſes the exerciſe of ſuch diſcretion. There is a great difference between aiding commerce, and the ſale of prizes: ſilence in the ordinary caſes of commerce may be conſidered as conſenting to it; but the ſale of prizes ſtands on different ground, and a poſitive permiſſion muſt be granted, before the right can be ſaid to exiſt. If permitted to ſell, they muſt ſell the prize without a regular inquiry being made, whether it was a legal prize or not, purſuant to the courts of the capturing power; and there is in ſuch caſe great danger of fraud, and even of the commiſſion of piracy (a caſe in which all maritime nations are concerned.) I do not ſay that a condemnation is requiſite: but all nations are intereſted to diſcountenance it. The ſelling of prizes is often very enſnaring, and inſenſibly draws in the citizens of a neutral ſtate to depart from the obſervance of a ſtrict neutrality, which is a reaſon why the neutral nation ſhould be conſulted. In this caſe, no permiſſion from the government is ſhewn; none is granted by treaty. An attempt therefore to exerciſe it, is incompatible with the ſovereignty of the ſtate. What we are at liberty to grant as favours, muſt be granted equally; and as we are precluded by treaty from granting this right to a Spaniard, the reaſon applies with force, why we ſhould not grant it to the Britiſh.

As the court does not undertake to decide what it would be proper for the executive to do, I wiſh to frame the decree ſo as to admit an application to the executive. *Let there be an injunction to ſtop the ſale until the further order of the court, unleſs permiſſion ſhall be ſooner obtained from the Preſident of the United States.*

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in this city dated the 20th of Feb. 1799.

"I have no intereſting news to give you reſpecting our ſituation here, as we continue blockaded the ſame as before, except for American veſſels, which have hitherto, or at leaſt for ſome time paſt, been allowed to come in—they have brought us ſeveral valuable cargoes, of which many were to my addreſs, whereof I diſpoſed at a very good price. I have recommended to all my friends in your continent, to ſend no veſſels without the Spaniſh conſul's certificate to all their papers, as a neceſſary circumſtance, for their being admitted in our cuſtom houſe, the want of which has of late given us much trouble."

Capt. Howe, of the ſchooner Iſabella, from Cadiz informs, that by a ſpecial edict, the exportation of caſh from that port, is prohibited, and puniſhed with death on detection: that there are now confined in the caſtle, a New-England captain and his crew, who were detected in ſmuggling money—their veſſel is condemned, and there is no probability of the Americans ever being releaſed from the caſtle unleſs by death.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Capt. Senkey, of the brig Francis, two days after leaving Cape Francois, ſpoke the Britiſh ſloop of war Camilla, Capt. Larkins, on board of which were General Maitland, Col. Nightengale and ſuite, all well. The Camilla appeared to be going into Cape Francois.

May 29.

The brig Sally, Capt. Clapp, from Tortola, in 16 days, arrived on Saturday laſt—ſailed with a fleet of about 500 ſail, convoyed by a Britiſh 74 and 2 frigates.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Letters from General Touſſaint, and the agent of the Directory Roume, have been received by the laſt veſſel arrived from the Cape, containing a formal denial of the report, which has been propagated, relative to the Independence of St. Domingo.—They aſſure that it is a calumny raiſed by the foreign and domeſtic enemies of the colony; and profeſs an unſhaken fidelity to the French Republic.

Doctor Stevens and Mr. Mayer, envoys from the government of the United States near the Agency of St. Domingo, have been received with cordiality by the agent Roume and General Touſſaint, and been inſtalled in their functions, to the great ſatisfaction of all the inhabitants of the Colony.

The Agency, having accepted the conditions propoſed by the American government for eſtabliſhing the commercial Relations between the United States and St. Domingo, has iſſued the following Arrete in conſequence, which has been publiſhed throughout the colony.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the "Bulletin Official de St. Domingue, of April 25, 1799."

Extract from the Regiſtry of the Deliberation of the Agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingue.

The Agent of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo, conſidering that the infractions committed upon the law of nations, by French Privateers or veſſels pretending to be ſuch, have occaſioned great diſcontents among the neutral nations, and particularly the United States of America, where a ſchiſm appears on the point of breaking out between that government and ours.

That, the agent Hedouville, impreſſed with the neceſſity of taking competent meaſures to prevent the ceſſation of commerce between St. Domingo and the United States, excepted by his arrette of the 9 Floreal, year 6, from the diſpoſitions of the law of the 29 Nivoſe, of the ſame year, neutral veſſels bound for ports of St. Domingo, of whatſoever nature their cargo; and ſtipulated by a ſecond arrete of 30 Meſſidor following, new guarantees in favour of thoſe veſſels, and particularly for the Americans, even in caſe of hoſtilities between the Republic and one of thoſe two powers at preſent neutral:

That, at the ſame time, the Executive Directory proclaimed its arrete of the 13 Thermidor, year 6, which eſtabliſhes precautions againſt the abuſes of which our allies, the Americans complain:

That, in ſpite of the wiſdom and the publicty of thoſe decrees, things have arrived at ſuch a pitch of animoſity, that the government of the United States have judged it neceſſary to perſiſt in the hoſtile attitude, it had before taken:

That, in the mean time, the general in chief, Touſſaint Louverture, finding himſelf ſolely charged with all the burden of the government during the vacation of the agency, and wiſhing, after having quieted the colony, to avert the horrible famine with which it was threatened, had the prudence and the patriotiſm to commiſſion the citizen Panel, to go and offer to the American government his views for the re-eſtabliſhment of a commerce no leſs neceſſary to America than to St. Domingo:

That, in conſequence of the propoſitions of the general in chief, the Congreſs have given power to the Preſident to renew the commercial relations with the French, according as he ſhall find beneficial to his country:

That, in virtue of that authority, the Preſident has appointed the Citizen Stevens to reſide at the cape in quality of Conſul General, to effect the renewal of commerce, provided that the privateers be prevented from continuing their exceſſes and that all the abuſe which may exiſt, be ſuppreſſed:

That, the objects of the miſſion of citizen Stevens have been diſcuſſed, between him, the General in Chief, the Agent, the Controller Dumaine, and the Ordonnateur Idlinger, it has been agreed, that the articles adopted on either part ſhall be firmly eſtabliſhed by a decree of the agency:

Conſidering, that beſides the complaints adduced to the Executive Directory by the government of the United States, other griefs of the ſame nature have been laid before the agents of the Directory at St. Domingo by the Batavian Governor of Curracoa, and by the Spaniſh chiefs of the Captaincy general of the Caracas, who have poſitively aſſured, that their colonies would fall into a total dearth of food and raiment if they [the agents] ſuffered longer to ſubſiſt in thoſe ſeas thoſe rigorous diſpoſitions of laws and decrees, which the legiſlative body and the Directory have not promulgated but after the ſole conſideration of European conveniencies, and by no means with the intention of ruining the colonies of France or of its allies:

Conſidering, finally, that in the event of the French and American governments agreeing between them on the reciprocal reparation which may be required, the agency cannot ſuppoſe that they will ever come to a declaration of war, of which our common enemies alone would profit by the annihilation of the commerce of America, and by that of the cultures of St. Domingo:

And that upon this principle, it is the duty of the agency to take upon itſelf the reſponſibility of all meaſures neceſſary to the preſervation of St. Domingo and the colonies of our allies; thoſe meaſures being too urgent to be adjourned until the receipt of new orders from the national government, decrees:

Art. I. The decree of the Executive Directory, of 13 Thermidor, year 6, relative to French Privateers and to neutral veſſels, ſhall be publiſhed immediately, in the chief places of the departments of the North, the Eaſt and the South of St. Domingo, to be executed according to its form and tenor, excepting with the explanation contained below in the ſecond article. In conſequence, there ſhall be no more letters of marque delivered, either for cruiſing, or for war and merchandize, but by the agent himſelf; and thoſe which he left ſigned, in blank, at his departure from St. Domingo, are annulled.

All thoſe heretofore iſſued, ſhall be regarded as void, after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof; the privateers which bear them, are held to return and deliver up their commiſſions, within the ſame time, upon pain of incurring the riſk of being conſidered as pirates.

The Agency ſhall cauſe carefully to be reſpected, the perſons and effects of Americans, and other neutrals, or allies; the Adminiſtrators of the Marine ſhall not treat for their cargoes but by mutual conſent, and ſhall ſatisfy them punctually, according to the conditions of their agreements.

II. The Owners and Captains of privateers, furniſhed with the commiſſions of the Agency, ſhall conform themſelves exactly to the laws of the 23 Thermidor, year three, and 3 Brumaire, year four, as well as to the ordinances and rules which have preceded them; and the firſt of theſe laws ſhall be maintained in operation.

The laws of the Legiſlative Body, and the decrees of the Executive Directory,

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Lord Bridport ſailed from Spithead on Sunday, in conſequence of Government having received intimation, that the Breſt fleet is actually in the outer road, having been compleatly ſtored and victualled by a convoy of tranſports from Bourdeaux, the crews of which were immediately turned over to the men of war. Admiral Berkley's diviſion of the fleet ſailed from Plymouth, on Saturday.

B E R M U D A, May 4.

On Wedneſday arrived the Daſher ſloop of war, from New-Providence. She has brought in with her as prize the brig Perſeverance, Martin Localin, maſter, under Daniſh colours from Cape-Francois for Baltimore. The ſcarcity of flour at the Cape was ſo great at the time of her ſailing that a dollar a biſcuit was ſaid to be offered by the inhabitants; but the place was in a ſtate of tranquility, at the time—Coffee, ſugar and indigo were very low. They had ſcarcely any veſſels to viſit or trade with them, except a few Daniſh, Bermudians, &c. two of which were left there the 13th of April.

Wedneſday arrived the privateer Experiment, Hezekiah Frith, Commander, from a cruize with the Spaniſh ſhip Nombrado La Furmeſa, from Laguira, for Cadiz, her prize laden with the *ready*, indigo, ſugar, coffee, dye wood, &c. &c. The privateer fell in with 5 ſhips for Spain and could have taken the whole if ſhe had men enough to work the prizes.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* May 19.

A cauſe of conſiderable conſequence to the United States, and the ſituation in which ſhe ſtands as a neutral nation with ſome of the belligerent powers, was heard on Tueſday and yeſterday, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in this city.

Preſent—the honorable Oliver Ellsworth, chief juſtice; the honarable Thomas Bee, district judge.

Don Diego Morphy, conſul of his Catholic majeſty, *v s.* Benjamin Moodie, conſul of his Britannic majeſty.

Bill in Equity, to enjoin the defendant from ſelling the ſchooner or ſelucca Noſtra Signora, &c. a Spaniſh veſſel, prize to his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Meleager.

Mr. Deſauſſure and Mr. Parker for the complainant; Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ward for the defendant.

On the part of the defendant it was objected, that the intended ſale is neither contrary to any exiſting treaty or regulation of the executive of the United States, or law of congreſs, or law of nations; and that the ſale of prizes made by the Britiſh from their enemies, the Spaniards, may be lawfully made in the United States, till our government does, as it may, by treaty or otherwiſe, prevent the ſame; that the judiciary power cannot interpoſe its authority to enjoin a ſale until the executive ſhall poſitively interdict the ſame.

On the part of the complainant it was anſwered, that where no right to ſell is granted by treaty, or expreſs permiſſion to ſell is ſhewn, that the court of equity is the proper court to apply to reſtrain the party; that it is a right which cannot be ſuppoſed to paſs by implication, as it goes to ceſſion of a ſovereignty; that the permiting a ſale would be a breach of neutrality, which ought to place the belligerent powers on an equal footing in all reſpects.

The Chief Juſtice delivered the opinion of the Court, to the following purport:

The right to ſell cannot be claimed by treaty. On what ground does the right to ſell, reſt? If it exiſts at all, it reſts on a permiſſion. Without doubt a nation may permit a belligerent power to ſell, without violating its duties as a neutral power.—Treaties aſide, it is wholly diſcretional. The ſovereignty of a neutral power authoriſes the exerciſe of ſuch diſcretion. There is a great difference between aiding commerce, and the ſale of prizes: ſilence in the ordinary caſes of commerce may be conſidered as conſenting to it; but the ſale of prizes ſtands on different ground, and a poſitive permiſſion muſt be granted, before the right can be ſaid to exiſt. If permitted to ſell, they muſt ſell the prize without a regular inquiry being made, whether it was a legal prize or not, purſuant to the courts of the capturing power; and there is in ſuch caſe great danger of fraud, and even of the commiſſion of piracy (a caſe in which all maritime nations are concerned.) I do not ſay that a condemnation is requiſite: but all nations are intereſted to diſcountenance it. The ſelling of prizes is often very enſnaring, and inſenſibly draws in the citizens of a neutral ſtate to depart from the obſervance of a ſtrict neutrality, which is a reaſon why the neutral nation ſhould be conſulted. In this caſe, no permiſſion from the government is ſhewn; none is granted by treaty. An attempt therefore to exerciſe it, is incompatible with the ſovereignty of the ſtate. What we are at liberty to grant as favours, muſt be granted equally; and as we are precluded by treaty from granting this right to a Spaniard, the reaſon applies with force, why we ſhould not grant it to the Britiſh.

As the court does not undertake to decide what it would be proper for the executive to do, I wiſh to frame the decree ſo as to admit an application to the executive. *Let there be an injunction to ſtop the ſale until the further order of the court, unleſs permiſſion ſhall be ſooner obtained from the Preſident of the United States.*

B A L T I M O R E, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in this city dated the 20th of Feb. 1799.

"I have no intereſting news to give you reſpecting our ſituation here, as we continue blockaded the ſame as before, except for American veſſels, which have hitherto, or at leaſt for ſome time paſt, been allowed to come in—they have brought us ſeveral valuable cargoes, of which many were to my addreſs, whereof I diſpoſed at a very good price. I have recommended to all my friends in your continent, to ſend no veſſels without the Spaniſh conſul's certificate to all their papers, as a neceſſary circumſtance, for their being admitted in our cuſtom houſe, the want of which has of late given us much trouble."

Capt. Howe, of the ſchooner Iſabella, from Cadiz informs, that by a ſpecial edict, the exportation of caſh from that port, is prohibited, and puniſhed with death on detection: that there are now confined in the caſtle, a New-England captain and his crew, who were detected in ſmuggling money—their veſſel is condemned, and there is no probability of the Americans ever being releaſed from the caſtle unleſs by death.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Capt. Senkey, of the brig Francis, two days after leaving Cape Francois, ſpoke the Britiſh ſloop of war Camilla, Capt. Larkins, on board of which were General Maitland, Col. Nightengale and ſuite, all well. The Camilla appeared to be going into Cape Francois.

May 29.

The brig Sally, Capt. Clapp, from Tortola, in 16 days, arrived on Saturday laſt—ſailed with a fleet of about 500 ſail, convoyed by a Britiſh 74 and 2 frigates.

N E W-Y O R K, May 28.

Letters from General Touſſaint, and the agent of the Directory Roume, have been received by the laſt veſſel arrived from the Cape, containing a formal denial of the report, which has been propagated, relative to the Independence of St. Domingo.—They aſſure that it is a calumny raiſed by the foreign and domeſtic enemies of the colony; and profeſs an unſhaken fidelity to the French Republic.

Doctor Stevens and Mr. Mayer, envoys from the government of the United States near the Agency of St. Domingo, have been received with cordiality by the agent Roume and General Touſſaint, and been inſtalled in their functions, to the great ſatisfaction of all the inhabitants of the Colony.

The Agency, having accepted the conditions propoſed by the American government for eſtabliſhing the commercial Relations between the United States and St. Domingo, has iſſued the following Arrette in conſequence, which has been publiſhed throughout the colony.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the "Bulletin Official de St. Domingue, of April 25, 1799."

Extract from the Regiſtry of the Deliberation of the Agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingue.

The Agent of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo, conſidering that the infractions committed upon the law of nations, by French Privateers or veſſels pretending to be ſuch, have occaſioned great diſcontents among the neutral nations, and particularly the United States of America, where a ſchiſm appears on the point of breaking out between that government and ours.

That, the agent Hedouville, impreſſed with the neceſſity of taking competent meaſures to prevent the ceſſation of commerce between St. Domingo and the United States, excepted by his arrette of the 9 Floreal, year 6, from the diſpoſitions of the law of the 29 Nivoſe, of the ſame year, neutral veſſels bound for ports of St. Domingo, of whatſoever nature their cargo; and ſtipulated by a ſecond arrete of 30 Meſſidor following, new guarantees in favour of thoſe veſſels, and particularly for the Americans, even in caſe of hoſtilities between the Republic and one of thoſe ſaid powers at preſent neutral:

That, at the ſame time, the Executive Directory proclaimed its arrete of the 13 Thermidor, year 6, which eſtabliſhes precautions againſt the abuſes of which our allies, the Americans complain:

That, in ſpite of the wiſdom and the publicty of thoſe decrees, things have arrived at ſuch a pitch of animoſity, that the government of the United States have judged it neceſſary to perſiſt in the hoſtile attitude, it had before taken:

That, in the mean time, the general in chief, Touſſaint Louverture, finding himſelf ſolely charged with all the burden of the government during the vacation of the agency, and wiſhing, after having quieted the colony, to avert the horrible famine with which it was threatened, had the prudence and the patriotiſm to commiſſion the citizen Panel, to go and offer to the American government his views for the re-eſtabliſhment of a commerce no leſs neceſſary to America than to St. Domingo:

That, in conſequence of the propoſitions of the general in chief, the Congreſs have given power to the Preſident to renew the commercial relations with the French, according as he ſhall find beneficial to his country:

That, in virtue of that authority, the Preſident has appointed the Citizen Stevens to reſide at the cape in quality of Conſul General, to effect the renewal of commerce, provided that the privateers be prevented from continuing their exceſſes and that all the abuſe which may exiſt, be ſuppreſſed:

That, the objects of the miſſion of citizen Stevens have been diſcuſſed, between him, the General in Chief, the Agent, the Controller Dumaine, and the Ordonnateur Idlinger, it has been agreed, that the articles adopted on either part ſhall be firmly eſtabliſhed by a decree of the agency:

Conſidering, that beſides the complaints adduced to the Executive Directory by the government of the United States, other griefs of the ſame nature have been laid before the agents of the Directory at St. Domingo by the Batavian Governor of Curracoa, and by the Spaniſh chiefs of the Captaincy general of the Caracas, who have poſitively aſſured, that their colonies would fall into a total dearth of food and raiment if they [the agents] ſuffered longer to ſubſiſt in thoſe ſeas thoſe rigorous diſpoſitions of laws and decrees, which the legiſlative body and the Directory have not promulgated but after the ſole conſideration of European conveniencies, and by no means with the intention of ruining the colonies of France or of its allies:

Conſidering, finally, that in the event of the French and American governments agreeing between them on the reciprocal reparation which may be required, the agency cannot ſuppoſe that they will ever come to a declaration of war, of which our common enemies alone would profit by the annihilation of the commerce of America, and by that of the cultures of St. Domingo:

And that upon this principle, it is the duty of the agency to take upon itſelf the reſponſibility of all meaſures neceſſary to the preſervation of St. Domingo and the colonies of our allies; thoſe meaſures being too urgent to be adjourned until the receipt of new orders from the national government, decrees:

Art. I. The decree of the Executive Directory, of 13 Thermidor, year 6, relative to French Privateers and to neutral veſſels, ſhall be publiſhed immediately, in the chief places of the departments of the North, the Eaſt and the South of St. Domingo, to be executed according to its form and tenor, excepting with the explanation contained below in the ſecond article. In conſequence, there ſhall be no more letters of marque delivered, either for cruiſing, or for war and merchandize, but by the agent himſelf; and thoſe which he left ſigned, in blank, at his departure from St. Domingo, are annulled.

All thoſe heretofore iſſued, ſhall be regarded as void, after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof; the privateers which bear them, are held to return and deliver up their commiſſions, within the ſame time, upon pain of incurring the riſk of being conſidered as pirates.

The Agency ſhall cauſe carefully to be reſpected, the perſons and effects of Americans, and other neutrals, or allies; the Adminiſtrators of the Marine ſhall not treat for their cargoes but by mutual conſent, and ſhall ſatisfy them punctually, according to the conditions of their agreements.

II. The Owners and Captains of privateers, furniſhed with the commiſſions of the Agency, ſhall conform themſelves exactly to the laws of the 23 Thermidor, year three, and 3 Brumaire, year four, as well as to the ordinances and rules which have preceded them; and the firſt of theſe laws ſhall be maintained in operation.

The laws of the Legiſlative Body, and the decrees of the Executive Directory,

rior to the date of 3 Brumaier, year 4, shall have no operation, relative to American vessels of commerce, armed or unarmed, nor to those of other allied or neutral nations.

III. American vessels of state, singly, or convoying vessels of commerce, to the French ports of St. Domingo, as well as all other American vessels, shall be free to harbour therein, and to purchase those objects of which they may stand in need; they shall be under the safeguard of the national honour, at their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure.

IV. The former decrees, of the Agents of the Directory at St. Domingo, are annulled, so far as they may be found contrary to the present dispositions.

V. The security, prescribed by the law of 23 Thermidor, year three, shall continue to be in the sum of fifty thousand francs, money of France; nevertheless, if to defeat the execution of the present decree, the privateers send their prizes elsewhere than to St. Domingo, or to our allies in those ports where reside French receivers, the owner and his security shall answer wholly for all the charges, expences and damages, which shall result from a definitive judgment, to the profit of the owners of the vessel captured.

VI. No change is to take place, relative to sentences yet to be passed upon the neutral vessels, already captured.

Those which shall be captured, through ignorance of the present decree, during the term of thirty days, dating from this day, shall be immediately released on their entry into port, without the captors being held to indemnify them.

After the same term, the Captains of privateers who should make prizes, in violation of these presents, shall answer personally, for all the damages which shall result therefrom; and shall be incapable of commanding, during the rest of the war.

The Citizen Edward Stevens is provisionally authorized to exercise the functions of Consul-General of the United States to St. Domingo, per interim, until definitively authorized by the Executive Directory.

The Citizen Jacob Mayer shall exercise those of Provisional Consul, at the city of the Cape, and its dependences.

The Provisional Consul-General may discuss the solidity of the securities, which shall be offered before the Controller, the Ordonnateur, and the Commissary of the Executive Power, at the Municipal administration, who shall pronounce upon the question.

VIII. The Agency may also authorize American Consuls provisionally, in other towns of the colony, as may be found convenient.

IX. All those who shall contravene any of the preceding dispositions, shall be punished conformably to the laws.

X. The present decree shall be transmitted immediately to the Executive Directory, to be submitted for its approbation; and shall be provisionally executed.

It shall be, moreover, addressed to the military and civil authorities of the colony; as also to the commission of Santo Domingo and to the receivers of the Republic in the neighbouring islands; transcribed into the registers of the Tribunals, civil and of commerce; enregistered in the Comptrollerie of the Marine; printed, read, published, and posted, wheresoever need shall be.

Done at Cape-Francais, the 6 Floreal, year seven of the Republic, one and indivisible.

Signed in the registry of the deliberations.

The particular Agent of the Executive Directory, ROUME.
The Secretary-General of the Agency, L. BLANCHARD.

May 29.

A gentleman who left Norfolk on the 20th inst. says there is no truth in the account of an engagement stated to have taken place between the ship Mary-Ann, and the French privateer Generaux. The story originated in a *jacobin* print. We sometimes copy intelligence from papers of this description, because, *sometimes*, though to be sure *rarely*, they contain accurate statements.

The Spanish government, it is said, has laid a duty of 25 per cent. upon all prizes carried into the island of Porto-Rico; in consequence of which, the business of privateering is completely annihilated there.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 10, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"I cannot close this letter without informing you, that the ship Pigou, Capt. Green, bound to China, and brought into L'Orient last November, having on board 160,000 dollars, has been liberated by the tribunal of commerce, together with all her money, except about 37,000, which were not properly carried on the bills of lading, not being specified for whose conduct they were shipped; this valuable prize having been made by two French frigates, her release is considered as indicative of this government to renew negociations with America."

The letter further mentions, "that, Talleyrand has submitted a lengthy memorial to the Directory in which he strongly recommends the *expediency* of laying aside all ill will and animosity towards America, and of adjusting matters with us as speedily and amicably as they can; and further proposes, that an ambassador extraordinary be instantly despatched to America, to endeavour to settle the differences existing between the two republics."

This information comes from a source too respectable to admit of a doubt of its authenticity. Now is the trying time approaching. Having been foiled in their threats, they now mean to employ the more dangerous weapon of insinuation and intrigue. How happy are we, that a man of Mr. ADAMS' penetration and firmness is at the head of public affairs.

The Ticket, No. 14,374, yesterday morning drew the highest prize in the New-York State Road Lottery, 10,000 Dollars. The fortunate possessors of this Ticket, are a company of five gentlemen, who purchased the unsold Tickets at the time the Lottery commenced drawing.

Mr. Henry Strickler, of Pennsylvania, out of the sugar-trees on his farm, near Stewards Crossings, the preceding season, made 2953lbs. of first rate sugar. Mr. Abraham Challenberger, in the same neighbourhood, out of three sugar-trees near his house, made upwards of 601bs. ditto.

May 30.

An interesting cause arising upon the Acts to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between this Country and the Territories of France, was yesterday decided in the District Court for this District.

A vessel called the Harriot, belonging to a Mr. Venneman, of Philadelphia, was cleared out from Alexandria, in Virginia, for the island of St. Thomas, to which place she proceeded, under the command of an American Captain.

Soon after her arrival there, the vessel was conveyed to a naturalized Danish Burgher, and sent under the same Captain to Liberty, in the island of St. Domingo.—She there took in a cargo, proceeded to America, and arrived at New-York about the month of February last.

Upon her arrival, she was seized as forfeited, and a claim to her filed on behalf of the person said to have purchased her in the island of St. Thomas.

On the part of the Claimant, it was contended,

That the sale was *bona fide*; and that the Law did not extend to any trade carried on in Neutral Bottoms.

The Court, however, without determining whether the Sale was fair or collusive, decided,

That no Trade, could be carried on to France, or any of its dependencies, in a vessel that had quitted the United States after the first day of July, 1798, and which then belonged to an American Citizen.

The Counsel for the Claimant were Aaron Burr and Brockholst Livingston, Esqrs.

Those for the Prosecution were, Richard Harrison, Esq; Attorney for the District, Robert Troup, Esq; and General Alexander Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, his Catholic Majesty's Consul-General, has received from the Intendant at the Havanna, the following list of articles now prohibited at that port:

Vermilion; men's caps, silk, thread and cotton; stocking-web patterns (worsted) coarse shirts; sieves; brass locks and nails; coverlets (wool and cotton)—Dimities (thread and cotton)—Oil-cloth (flowered and plain)—paper hangings; esterlings; tinsel laces; sealing-wax; stockings (worsted and cotton)—Marseilles quiltings; handkerchiefs (linen)—Hats (castor excepted)—shoes, calicoes, & printed linens; plain and ornamented dresses, for both sex of what manufacture soever.

☞ In addition to the above, information has been received from the Intendant, that all shippers of goods or merchandizes from the United States to the above port, shall be qualified before a *Public Notary* respecting the property specified in the inventories; and the same shall be attested by his Catholic Majesty's Consul General, or some of his Vice Consuls, otherwise such goods will not be permitted to entry.

BOSTON, June 1.

By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, as late as the 9th April, we learn, that there had not been any military operations of consequence, between the Austrians and French forces, since the March actions.—That the Russian armies were in full march for Italy:—That the King of Prussia

"*Stood prepar'd, in either case,*
"*To aid the* WAR, *or keep the* PEACE."

and that the Dutch fleet had not quitted the Texel.

It is confidently said, the French Directory mean to send the ci-devant Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, as Envoy of Peace to the United States. *Prenez garde.*

NEWPORT, June 4.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State will meet in this Town on Monday next, agreeably to Adjournment.

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On Sunday last, the United States Frigate, GENERAL GREENE, of 32 Guns, *Christopher R. Perry*, Esq; Commander, sailed from this Port, for her Station in the West-Indies.——Few Ships have yet been seen, either so finished and elegant in her Workmanship, or so remarkable for her sailing; and few have yet sailed, in Defence of our Country, with such pleasing Prospects of Usefulness.—With Officers, firm, brave, and skilful; with a Crew, strong, healthy and patriotic, we have every Reason to expect an early Account of her, either in protecting our Commerce, or in *adding* to our Navy.

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The Frigate General Greene was built at Warren; she is a beautiful Ship, sails very fast, and works very easy.—Health and Happiness appear to exist on board—good Discipine is kept up—every one is animated, and anxious to fight for his Country.

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DIED.]—At South-Kingstown, on Saturday the 25th ult. Mrs. *Ann Taylor*, Consort of Mr. *William Taylor*, late of that Town, deceased, in the 96th Year of her Age.——She was a Person whose religious Deportment through Life was an Ornament to the Christian Religion.—She left 3 Children, 112 Grand-Children and Great Grand-Children.

—In this Town, on Saturday Evening last, in the 57th Year of his Age, Mr. *STEPHEN PIERCE*.—A useful Citizen, ~~and an honest Man.~~—His Death is much lamented by his very numerous Friends and Acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Orange, Mayberry,	Havanna
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Juliet, Shearman,	Ditto
Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Brig Sally, Strange,	Barbados
Sloop Rover, Gregory,	New-York
Fair-American, Bliven,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow May, Tayer,	Africa
Schooner Juno, Wardwell,	Ditto
Sloop William, Burr,	Ditto
Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Neptune, Arnold,	Albany
George, Brown,	New-York
Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
Eliza, Bliss,	Ditto
Schooner Fair-Lady, Hall,	Ditto
Neptune, Wood,	Baltimore

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst. at TEN o'Clock, at
GARDNER & DEAN's OFFICE,
the following GOODS, viz.

THREE Pieces Silk Bine.
Black, Slate, Drab, Straw, Plumb, and other colour'd Lutestrings.
Silk Florentines.
Pink, blue, black & white Sattins.
Black & White Modes.
Black, White, and colour'd Silk Handkerchiefs.
Furniture Chintz.
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Persians & Lustre-Cord.
Ginghams—Book & Jaconet Muslins.
Sarsnets, Shawls.
Shirting & Sheeting Cotton.
And sundry other Articles.
☞ Conditions at Time of Sale.
Newport, June 4, 1799.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having in their Possession any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Island, are hereby directed to deliver the same to *JOHN L. BOSS*, or his Order, to be deposited at the Garrison of FORT-WOLCOTT, for the Use of the United States.

LEWIS TOUSARD,
Commandant—Rhode-Island.
Newport, 3d June, 1799.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN,
GRAND-MASTER.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 24th Instant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in order to transact the necessary Business, and to celebrate the Feast of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST;—when and where the Officers and Members thereof, as also the Master and Wardens of Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Newport, June 4, 1799.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
June 3, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Corporation, to bring unto this Office the Receipts issued in March last, for the first Deposit of Five per Cent. on each Share (signed J. L. Boss) and in Return will be delivered to them a Certificate, or Certificates (at their Option) for the Number of Shares subscribed, whereon Payment has been secured conformably to Charter—which Certificates, in Consequence of a Resolution of the *Board of Directors*, will be Transferable and Assignable at this Office; and also be renewable from Time to Time, at the Pleasure of the Holder, agreeably to Regulations adopted for the Purpose.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

JUST OPENED,
And ready for Sale,
At the *BUCK*, near *CARR's FERRY*,
SPRING and SUMMER
GOODS,
An elegant and well-chosen
ASSORTMENT,
Amongst which are,

SUperfine and Common Broad-cloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.

BY
THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 23d Day of July next, at the *TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the City of New-York, 48,000 Acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the County of Tioga, State of New-York, Southerly of the military Tract and Northerly of the Town of Chemung, being Part of the Tract, commonly known by the Name of Watkin and Flint's great Tract; this Tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and Quarter Townships, and the Premises hereby advertised for Sale, consist of the North-East and North-West Quarters of Township No. 1, the South-West Quarter of Township No. 6, the North-East Quarter of Township No. 7, the South-East Quarter of Township No. 8, the North-West Quarter of Township No. 9, and two Lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining to Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 Acres. Two of the above mentioned Quarter Townships are divided into Lots of from 150 to 200 Acres, there are a Number of Settlers on the Tract, and several good Roads pass through it, and the surrounding Country is in a rapid State of Improvement.—These Lands will be sold in Quarter Townships, or smaller Quantities, to accommodate the Purchasers, on the following easy Terms—One Fourth of the purchase Money to be paid on the Execution of the Deed, and the Residue in Three equal annual Payments, with Interest, to be secured by a Mortgage on the Premises, or other good Security. The Title is indisputable, and the Maps and field Books containing a Description of the Lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel *Aaron Burr*, *Henry Rutgers*, *Alexander Robertson*, or *Marinus Willet*, of the City of New-York, who will treat with any Person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above Day of Sale.

New-York, May 23, 1799.

posterior to the date of 3 Brumaier, year 4, shall have no operation, relative to American vessels of commerce, armed or unarmed, nor to those of other allied or neutral nations.

III. American vessels of state, singly, or convoying vessels of commerce, to the French ports of St. Domingo, as well as all other American vessels, shall be free to harbour therein, and to purchase those objects of which they may stand in need; they shall be under the safeguard of the national honour, at their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure.

IV. The former decrees, of the Agents of the Directory at St. Domingo, are annulled, so far as they may be found contrary to the present dispositions.

V. The security, prescribed by the law of 23 Thermidor, year three, shall continue to be in the sum of fifty thousand francs, money of France; nevertheless, if to defeat the execution of the present decree, the privateers send their prizes elsewhere than to St. Domingo, or to our allies in those ports where reside French receivers, the owner and his security shall answer wholly for all the charges, expences and damages, which shall result from a definitive judgment, to the profit of the owners of the vessel captured.

VI. No change is to take place, relative to sentences yet to be passed upon the neutral vessels, already captured.

Those which shall be captured, through ignorance of the present decree, during the term of thirty days, dating from this day, shall be immediately released on their entry into port, without the captors being held to indemnify them.

After the same term, the Captains of privateers who should make prizes, in violation of these presents, shall answer personally, for all the damages which shall result therefrom; and shall be incapable of commanding, during the rest of the war.

The Citizen Edward Stevens is provisionally authorized to exercise the functions of Consul-General of the United States at St. Domingo, per interim, until definitively authorized by the Executive Directory.

The Citizen Jacob Mayer shall exercise those of Provisional Consul, at the city of the Cape, and its dependencfes.

The Provisional Consul-General may discuss the solidity of the securities, which shall be offered before the Controller, the Ordonnateur, and the Commissary of the Executive Power, at the Municipal administration, who shall pronounce upon the question.

VIII. The Agency may also authorize American Consuls provisionally, in other towns of the colony, as may be found convenient.

IX. All those who shall contravene any of the preceding dispositions, shall be punished conformably to the laws.

X. The present decree shall be transmitted immediately to the Executive Directory, to be submitted for its approbation; and shall be provisionally executed.

It shall be, moreover, addressed to the military and civil authorities of the colony; as also to the commission of Santo Domingo and to the receivers of the Republic in the neighbouring islands; transcribed into the registers of the Tribunals, civil and of commerce; enregistered in the Comptrollerie of the Marine; printed, read, published, and posted, wheresoever need shall be.

Done at Cape-Francais, the 6 Floreal, year seven of the Republic, one and indivisible.

Signed in the registry of the deliberations.

The particular Agent of the Executive Directory, ROUME.
The Secretary-General of the Agency, L. BLANCHARD.

May 29.

A gentleman who left Norfolk on the 20th inst. says there is no truth in the account of an engagement stated to have taken place between the ship Mary-Ann, and the French privateer Generaux. The story originated in a *jacobin* print. We sometimes copy intelligence from papers of this description, because, *sometimes*, though to be sure *rarely*, they contain accurate statements.

The Spanish government, it is said, has laid a duty of 25 per cent. upon all prizes carried into the island of Porto-Rico; in consequence of which, the business of privateering is completely annihilated there.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 10, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"I cannot close this letter without informing you, that the ship Pigou, Capt. Green, bound to China, and brought into L'Orient last November, having on board 160,000 dollars, has been liberated by the tribunal of commerce, together with all her money, except about 37,000, which were not properly carried on the bills of lading, not being specified for whose conduct they were shipped; this valuable prize having been made by two French frigates, her release is considered as indicative of this government to renew negociations with America."

The letter further mentions, "that, Talleyrand has submitted a lengthy memorial to the Directory in which he strongly recommends the *expediency* of laying aside all ill will and animosity towards America, and of adjusting matters with us as speedily and amicably as they can; and further proposes, that an ambassador extraordinary be instantly despatched to America, to endeavour to settle the differences existing between the two republics."

This information comes from a source too respectable to admit of a doubt of its authenticity. Now is the trying time approaching. Having been foiled in their threats, they now mean to employ the more dangerous weapon of insinuation and intrigue. How happy are we, that a man of Mr. ADAMS' penetration and firmness is at the head of public affairs.

The Ticket, No. 14,374, yesterday morning drew the highest prize in the New-York State Road Lottery, 10,000 Dollars. The fortunate possessors of this Ticket, are a company of five gentlemen, who purchased the unsold Tickets at the time the Lottery commenced drawing.

Mr. Henry Strickler, of Pennsylvania, out of the sugar-trees on his farm, near Stewards Crossings, the preceding season, made 2953lbs. of first rate sugar. Mr. Abraham Challenberger, in the same neighbourhood, out of three sugar-trees near his house, made upwards of 60lbs. ditto.

May 30.

An interesting cause arising upon the Acts to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between this Country and the Territories of France, was yesterday decided in the District Court for this District.

A vessel called the Harriot, belonging to a Mr. Venneman, of Philadelphia, was cleared out from Alexandria, in Virginia, for the island of St. Thomas, to which place she proceeded, under the command of an American Captain.

Soon after her arrival there, the vessel was conveyed to a naturalized Danish Burgher, and sent under the same Captain to Liberty, in the island of St. Domingo.—She there took in a cargo, proceeded to America, and arrived at New-York about the month of February last.

Upon her arrival, she was seized as forfeited, and a claim to her filed on behalf of the person said to have purchased her in the island of St. Thomas.

On the part of the Claimant, it was contended,

That the sale was *bona fide*; and that the Law did not extend to any trade carried on in Neutral Bottoms.

The Court, however, without determining whether the Sale was fair or collusive, decided,

That no Trade, could be carried on to France, or any of its dependencies, in a vessel that had quitted the United States after the first day of July, 1798, and which then belonged to an American Citizen.

The Counsel for the Claimant were Aaron Burr and Brockholst Livingston, Esqrs.

Those for the Prosecution were, Richard Harrison, Esq; Attorney for the District, Robert Troup, Esq; and General Alexander Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, his Catholic Majesty's Consul-General, has received from the Intendant at the Havanna, the following list of articles now prohibited at that port:

Vermilion; men's caps, silk, thread and cotton; stocking-web patterns (worsted) coarse shirts; sieves; brass locks and nails; coverlets (wool and cotton)—Dimities (thread and cotton)—Oil-cloth (flowered and plain)—paper hangings; esterlings; tinsel laces; sealing-wax; stockings (worsted and cotton)—Marseilles quiltings; handkerchiefs (linen)—Hats (castor excepted)—shoes, calicoes, & printed linens; plain and ornamented dresses, for both sex—of what manufacture soever.

☞ In addition to the above, information has been received from the Intendant, that all shippers of goods or merchandizes from the United States to the above port, shall be qualified before a *Public Notary* respecting the property specified in the inventories; and the same shall be attested by his Catholic Majesty's Consul General, or some of his Vice Consuls, otherwise such goods will not be permitted to entry.

BOSTON, June 1.

By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, as late as the 9th April, we learn, that there had not been any military operations of consequence, between the Austrians and French forces, since the March actions.—That the Russian armies were in full march for Italy:—That the King of Prussia

"*Stood prepar'd, in either case,*
"*To aid the* WAR, *or keep the* PEACE."

and that the Dutch fleet had not quitted the Texel.

It is confidently said, the French Directory mean to send the ci-devant Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, as Envoy of Peace to the United States. *Prenez garde.*

NEWPORT, June 4.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State will meet in this Town on Monday next, agreeably to Adjournment.

—

On Sunday last, the United States Frigate, GENERAL GREENE, of 32 Guns, *Christopher R. Perry*, Esq; Commander, sailed from this Port, for her Station in the West-Indies.——Few Ships have yet been seen, either so finished and elegant in her Workmanship, or so remarkable for her sailing; and few have yet sailed, in Defence of our Country, with such pleasing Prospects of Usefulness.—With Officers, firm, brave, and skilful; with a Crew, strong, healthy and patriotic, we have every Reason to expect an early Account of her, either in protecting our Commerce, or in *adding* to our Navy.

—

The Frigate General Greene was built at Warren; she is a beautiful Ship, sails very fast, and works very easy.—Health and Happiness appear to exist on board—good Discipine is kept up—every one is animated, and anxious to fight for his Country.

—

DIED.]—At South-Kingstown, on Saturday the 25th ult. Mrs. *Ann Taylor*, Consort of Mr. *William Taylor*, late of that Town, deceased, in the 96th Year of her Age.——She was a Person whose religious Deportment through Life was an Ornament to the Christian Religion.—She left 3 Children, 112 Grand-Children and Great Grand-Children.

—In this Town, on Saturday Evening last, in the 57th Year of his Age, Mr. *STEPHEN PIERCE*.—A useful Citizen, ~~and an honest Man.~~—His Death is much lamented by his very numerous Friends and Acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Orange, Mayberry,	Havanna
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Juliet, Shearman,	Ditto
Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Brig Sally, Strange,	Barbados
Sloop Rover, Gregory,	New-York
Fair-American, Bliven,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow May, Tayer,	Africa
Schooner Juno, Wardwell,	Ditto
Sloop William, Burr,	Ditto
Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Neptune, Arnold,	Albany
George, Brown,	New-York
Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
Eliza, Bliss,	Ditto
Schooner Fair-Lady, Hall,	Ditto
Neptune, Wood,	Baltimore

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst. at TEN o'Clock, at GARDNER & DEAN's OFFICE, the following GOODS, viz.

THREE Pieces Silk Bine.
Black, Slate, Drab, Straw, Plumb, and other colour'd Luteſtrings.
Silk Florentines.
Pink, blue, black & white Sattins.
Black & White Modes.
Black, White, and colour'd Silk Handkerchiefs.
Furniture Chintz.
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Persians & Lustre-Cord.
Ginghams—Book & Jaconet Muslins.
Sarsnets, Shawls.
Shirting & Sheeting Cotton.
And sundry other Articles.
☞ Conditions at Time of Sale.
Newport, June 4, 1799.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having in their Possession any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Island, are hereby directed to deliver the same to *JOHN L. BOSS*, or his Order, to be deposited at the Garrison of FORT-WOLCOTT, for the Use of the United States.

LEWIS TOUSARD,
Commandant—Rhode-Island.
Newport, 3d June, 1799.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN,
GRAND-MASTER.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 24th Instant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in order to transact the necessary Business, and to celebrate the Feast of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST;—when and where the Officers and Members thereof, as also the Master and Wardens of Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Newport, June 4, 1799.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
June 3, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Corporation, to bring unto this Office the Receipts issued in March last, for the first Deposit of Five per Cent. on each Share (signed J. L. Boss) and in Return will be delivered to them a Certificate, or Certificates (at their Option) for the Number of Shares subscribed, whereon Payment has been secured conformably to Charter—which Certificates, in Consequence of a Resolution of the *Board of Directors*, will be Transferable and Assignable at this Office; and also be renewable from Time to Time, at the Pleasure of the Holder, agreeably to Regulations adopted for the Purpose.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

JUST OPENED,
And ready for Sale,
At the *BUCK*, near *CARR's FERRY*,
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
An elegant and well-chosen ASSORTMENT,
Amongst which are,
SUperfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.
BY
THOMAS GREEN.
☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.
June 3, 1799.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 23d Day of July next, at the *TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the City of New-York, 48,000 Acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the County of Tioga, State of New-York, Southerly of the military Tract and Northerly of the Town of Chemung, being Part of the Tract, commonly known by the Name of Watkin and Flint's great Tract; this Tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and Quarter Townships, and the Premises hereby advertised for Sale, consist of the North-East and North-West Quarters of Township No. 1, the South-West Quarter of Township No. 6, the North-East Quarter of Township No. 7, the South-East Quarter of Township No. 8, the North-West Quarter of Township No. 9, and two Lots, in Townships No. 11, and 12, adjoining to Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 Acres. Two of the above mentioned Quarter Townships are divided into Lots of from 150 to 200 Acres, there are a Number of Settlers on the Tract, and several good Roads pass through it, and the surrounding Country is in a rapid State of Improvement.—These Lands will be sold in Quarter Townships, or smaller Quantities, to accommodate the Purchasers, on the following easy Terms—One Fourth of the purchase Money to be paid on the Execution of the Deed, and the Residue in Three equal annual Payments, with Interest, to be secured by a Mortgage on the Premises, or other good Security. The Title is indisputable, and the Maps and field Books containing a Description of the Lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel *Aaron Burr*, *Henry Rutgers*, *Alexander Robertson*, or *Marinus Willet*, of the City of New-York, who will treat with any Person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above Day of Sale.

New-York, May 23, 1799.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

[*The following article is taken from the* Nashville *(Tennessee) paper, called the* Rights of Man, *and published by one* John M'Lauchlin. *This bloody-minded miscreant is, undoubtedly, a* United Irishman; *but, his daring to promulgate such diabolical sentiments, proves very clearly, that they are not very offensive to the ears of his readers; and, men, who can patiently listen to such sentiments, are ready for rebellion and bloodshed.—It is, taken altogether, the most daring publication we have ever seen. It is* a direct call to insurrection and to the murder of the constituted authorities !]

O THOU ghost of Marcus Brutus!
O thou dread immortal shade!
Thou whose spirit *now would suit us*,
Raise thy once tremendous head!

Rise, and shake thy *vengeful dagger*,
Wet with Cæsar's haughty blood,
Petty Despots !—see them stagger !
Hear the pious call on God!

Rise, thou wond'rous ancient Roman,
To the right, let thunders roar.
O! the bleft propitious Omen!
" Kings shall rule the earth no more!"

How *we need so rare a spirit,*
In Columbia's western climes!
Truth has lost her former merit,
And corruption rules the times!

Columbia, once the wonder,
Of admiring nations round;
She, who smil'd at British thunder,
In venality is drown'd.

She, has lost her sense of honour,
She, is sunk supinely low;
Whilst a generous few bemoan her,
She's insensible of woe.

She, has lost her sense of honour;
She, from bad, to worse descends;
She, lets Britannia ride upon her—
And is *forc'd to fight her friends.*

Here, are Cæsars, noble Junius;
Here, are Despots, to be slain!
Here, are Kings, who importune us;
Here, are Fools, who wish to reign.

We are pleas'd with adulation;
Honesty is out of date:
Lies and vile dissimulation,
Reign supreme in every State.

We place our happiness in splendour—
All our glory in parade;
Our real freedom we surrender,
Well contented with the shade.

Freedom was our former glory,
All devoted to her cause;
Now—Constitution, is the story,
And Obedience, to the laws.

Freedom's ways are disrespected,
We, alas! no more are brave!
And a Monarch, is expected—
Sure a King should rule a slave.

'We execrate a Revolution;
'We are pleas'd with ancient forms;
'God preserve our Constitution!
'From wild Democratic storms:'

Here is my ejaculation:
Hear a Patriot's fervent prayer:
Send! O send, *Regeneration!*
Purify our Morbid air!

Purify our sickly nation;
Abrogate our Musty laws!
Send! O send Regeneration!
Succour, Lord, a righteous cause!

Disannul our Constitution,
Do away, our Penal laws,
Form a purer Institution,
Suited to a Purer cause.

Wash away, each foul pollution,
Each Despotic cursed stain;
Send us, Lord, a Revolution!
And let, O let us, live again.

Raze the bill of feign'd sedition,
All its evils do away;
Send the makers to perdition,
So let every patriot pray.

Build a Hell of fierce Damnation,
For our Demi-British clan—
Send, to the rest, O God! salvation,
Bless them with the *Rights of Man.*

A DEMOCRAT.

March 11, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,
At the BUCK, *near the Red-Market*,
Having just Imported, a *Fresh Supply*
of ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,
Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO LET,
THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *Spanish Consul*.——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Newport, April 22, 1799.

WANTED,
A YOUNG Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, as a WET NURSE.—One without a Child, will be preferred.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, May 20, 1799.

WANTED,
AS an APPRENTICE to the Rope-Making Business, a stout, active BOY, of about 16 Years of Age, that can be well recommended.—One from the Country would be preferred.—Apply to JAMES TILLEY.,
Who has to Let, a very good SADDLE-HORSE.
Newport, May 20, 1799.

TO LET,
PART of a genteel HOUSE, ready furnished, in a pleasant Part of the Town.——For Particulars apply to the Printer.
Newport, May 13, 1799.

FOR SALE,
FIVE Pipes of 4th Proof Catalonia, BRANDY, very cheap for Cash.—Apply to
SIMON DAVIS.
Newport, May 13, 1799.

THE Subscriber some Time since lent two Pair of SADDLE-BAGS.—The Persons who borrowed them are requested to return them to
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, May 6, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
A good COW—Inquire of the Printer.
May 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH LYON,
FIFTY Casks of Rice; 150 Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.
Newport, 6th May, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

FOR SALE, BY
ABNER TABER,
ABOUT Fifty Bushels of well cleaned HERDS-GRASS SEED, for Cash.
Wanted, a Quantity of Sheeps Wool.
Newport, April 23, '99.

TO BE SOLD,
THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.
JOB CHALONER.
Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
May 18, 1799.

THE Creditors of Josias Southwick of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c. May 17, 1799.

THE Creditors of Thomas Howland, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday of June next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,
A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.
Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.
All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, 29th April, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
HAS FOR SALE,
A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tissanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.
Newport, April 22, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

NABOB
WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the TAYLOR Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Five Dollars the Season, or Three Dollars the single Leap.
NABOB will be Three Years old this Grass, is 15 Hands high, a bright Bay, with a black Mane and Tail; has a handsome Star in his Forehead, with one white Foot; was sired by the noted English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Figure and Movement, is beautiful and grand.
Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.
MUMFORD HAZARD.
Newport, May 20, 1799.

ATLAS
WILL Cover this Season on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingstown, near ROWLAND BROWN, Esqr's, at Four Dollars the Season, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single Leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a Foal.
He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grass, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.
ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at the Stable of the Subscriber, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.
Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.
MUMFORD HAZARD.
Newport, May 20, 1799.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store on Banister's Wharf,
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.
Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.
Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in this Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.
He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, '99.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.
Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp
Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality
—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—
Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel; West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Mess Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can supply any Person, who may want to Purchase a large or small Quantity of Pork of the above Description; and also with a Quantity of Beef.
A FARM, in Narraganset, containing 60 Acres, with a House 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately shingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a small Family, is situated one Mile West of Hassell's Mills, and opposite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.
Who has also for Sale, a Vessel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at short Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—and sundry Dwelling-Houses in different Parts of this Town.
He carries on the Baking Business in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the highest Price for Old Gold and Silver.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

[*The following article is taken from the* Nafhville *(Tennessee) paper, called the* Rights of Man, *and published by one* John M'Lauchlin. *This bloody-minded miscreant is, undoubtedly, a* United Irifhman; *but, his daring to promulgate such diabolical sentiments, proves very clearly, that they are not very offensive to the ears of his readers; and, men, who can patiently listen to such sentiments, are ready for rebellion and bloodshed.—It is, taken altogether, the most daring publication we have ever seen. It is* a direct call to insurrection and to the murder of the conftituted authorities !]

O THOU ghoft of Marcus Brutus!
O thou dread immortal fhade!
Thou whofe fpirit *now would suit us*,
Raife thy once tremendous head!

Rife, and fhake thy *vengeful dagger*,
Wet with Cæfar's haughty blood,
Petty Despots!—see them stagger!
Hear the pious call on God!

Rife, thou wond'rous ancient Roman,
To the right, let thunders roar.
O! the bleft propitious Omen!
" Kings fhall rule the earth no more!"

How *we need so rare a spirit*,
In Columbia's western climes!
Truth has loft her former merit,
And corruption rules the times!

Columbia, once the wonder,
Of admiring nations round;
She, who fmil'd at Britifh thunder,
In venality is drown'd.

She, has loft her fenfe of honour,
She, is funk fupinely low;
Whilft a generous few bemoan her,
She's infenfible of woe.

She, has loft her fenfe of honour;
She, from bad, to worfe defcends;
She, lets Britannia ride upon her—
And is *forc'd to fight her friends.*

Here, are Cæsars, noble Junius;
Here, are Despots, to be slain!
Here, are Kings, who importune us;
Here, are Fools, who wifh to reign.

We are pleas'd with adulation;
Honefty is out of date:
Lies and vile diffimulation,
Reign fupreme in every State.

We place our happinefs in fplendour—
All our glory in parade;
Our real freedom we furrender,
Well contented with the fhade.

Freedom was our former glory,
All devoted to her caufe;
Now—Conftitution, is the ftory,
And Obedience, to the laws.

Freedom's ways are difrefpected,
We, alas! no more are brave!
And a Monarch, is expected—
Sure a King fhould rule a flave.

'We execrate a Revolution;
'We are pleas'd with ancient forms;
'God preferve our Conftitution!
'From wild Democratic ftorms:'

Here is my ejaculation:
Hear a Patriot's fervent prayer:
Send! O fend, *Regeneration!*
Purify our Morbid air!

Purify our fickly nation;
Abrogate our Musty laws!
Send! O fend Regeneration!
Succour, Lord, a righteous caufe!

Disannul our Constitution,
Do away, our Penal laws,
Form a purer Inftitution,
Suited to a Purer caufe.

Wafh away, each foul pollution,
Each Defpotic curfed ftain;
Send us, Lord, a Revolution!
And let, O let us, live again.

Rafe the bill of feign'd fedition,
All its evils do away;
Send the makers to perdition,
So let every patriot pray.

Build a Hell of fierce Damnation,
For our Demi-Britifh clan—
Send, to the reft, O God! falvation,
Blefs them with the *Rights of Man.*

A DEMOCRAT.

March 11, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, *near the Red-Market*,
Having juft Imported, a *Fresh Supply*
of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenfive Aflortment, which he is felling at the ufual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuftomers, for paft Favours, and begs a Continuance of the fame, earneftly entreats thofe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to difcharge their refpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *Spanish Consul*.——For Particulars apply to the Subfcriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

WANTED,

A YOUNG Woman, with a good Breaft of Milk, as a WET NURSE.—One without a Child, will be preferred.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the Rope-Making Bufinefs, a ftout, active BOY, of about 16 Years of Age, that can be well recommended.—One from the Country would be preferred.—Apply to JAMES TILLEY.

Who has to Let, a very good SADDLE-HORSE.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

TO LET,

PART of a genteel HOUSE, ready furnifhed, in a pleafant Part of the Town.——For Particulars apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 13, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Pipes of 4th Proof Catalonia BRANDY, very cheap for Cafh.—Apply to

SIMON DAVIS.

Newport, May 13, 1799.

THE Subfcriber fome Time fince lent two Pair of SADDLE-BAGS.—The Perfons who borrowed them are requefted to return them to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A good COW—Inquire of the Printer.

May 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

FIFTY Cafks of Rice; 150 Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliih GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or lefs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

FOR SALE, BY

ABNER TABER,

ABOUT Fifty Bufhels of well cleaned HERDS-GRASS SEED, for Cafh. Wanted, a Quantity of Sheeps Wool.

Newport, April 23, '99.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houfe, Garden and Meadow of the Subfcriber, with a fmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; alfo feveral other fmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ftreet, commanding a confiderable large and pleafant Profpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well fupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
May 18, 1799.

THE Creditors of Jofias Southwick, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they fhall think fit, at the General Aflembly, to be holden at Newport, on the fecond Monday in June next, then and there to fhew Caufe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of infolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c. May 17, 1799.

THE Creditors of Thomas Howland, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they fhall think fit, at the General Aflembly to be holden at Newport, on the fecond Monday of June next; then and there to fhew Caufe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of infolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaft Side of Thames-ftreet, oppofite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Bufinefs as ufual, and has at prefent on Hand,

A HANDSOME Aflortment of GOODS, which he will fell at a reafonable Rate.

Alfo, beft clean Turk's-Ifland SALT, by Hundred Bufhel, or lefs Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliih GOODS, fuitable for the Season, among which are,——Caffimeres, Fancy Veiting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteftrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaffes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriih Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cafh as at any Store in the State.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eafton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anfwering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houfe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alfo, a large Houfe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eftate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, befides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houfe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be fold upon reafonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

NABOB

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subfcriber, on the TAYLOR Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Five Dollars the Seafon, or Three Dollars the fingle Leap.

NABOB will be Three Years old this Grafs, is 15 Hands high, a bright Bay, with a black Mane and Tail; has a handfome Star in his Forehead, with one white Foot; was fired by the noted Engliih Horfe NIMROD, out of a large, handfome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Figure and Movement, is beautiful and grand.

Good Paturing provided for Mares, at a reafonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

ATLAS

WILL Cover this Seafon, on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingftown, near ROWLAND BROWN, Efqr's, at Four Dollars the Seafon, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the fingle Leap, and Seven Dollars to enfure a Foal.

He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grafs, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was fired by the noted imported Horfe NIMROD, out of a large, handfome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horfe in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and ftood at the Stable of the Subfcriber, the laft Seafon, and has proved to be a very fure Foal getter.

Good Paturing provided for Mares, at a reafonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

THE higheft Price, in Cafh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aflortment of GROCERIES, of the firft Quality.

Captains of Veffels and others fupplied with SEA-STORES, on the fhorteft Notice.

Thofe who will pleafe to favour him with their Cuftom, may rely upon fupplying themfelves with any Article in this Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reafonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his fincere Thanks to his Cuftomers and the Public for paft, and folicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, '99.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cafh, or on a reafonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Ifland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaffes, by the Hogfhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Ifland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogfhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bufhels or lefs Quantity.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuftomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handfome Aflortment of GOODS, fuitable for the Seafon, juft imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cafh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterfburgh clean Hemp
Ruffia and Ravens Duck, firft Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenfions—Ruffia and Swedes Iron, flat and fquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silefias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heffian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glafs Ware, calculated for the Weft-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogfhead or Cargo, on fhort Notice; Molaffes, per Hogfhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glafs; fuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogfhead or Barrel; Weft-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogfhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, fuitable for Retailing, by the Hogfhead or Barrel; Hyfon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Mefs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can fupply any Perfon, who may want to Purchafe a large or fmall Quantity of Pork of the above Defcription; and alfo with a Quantity of Beef.

A FARM, in Narraganfet, containing 60 Acres, with a Houfe 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately fhingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a fmall Family, is fituated one Mile Weft of Caffell's Mills, and oppofite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.

Who has alfo for Sale, a Veffel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at fhort Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—and fundry Dwelling-Houfes in different Parts of this Town.

He carries on the Baking Bufinefs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheft Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.